

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896.

Pacific cable matters are taking a vacation both in England and the United States. The British Commission has adjourned until the latter part of October, and the American cable will not be heard from again until Congress convenes in December. This delay seems unavoidable, but we trust that the advocates of both schemes have only let go in order to get a better hold next time.

The glorious reception given the band of Bostonian ancient and honorables in England is decidedly refreshing, following as it does in the wake of a lot of boom and bustle resulting from the so-called war scare. The Yankees and the Britons are both true to their nations and can fight if necessary. They also appreciate that there are good fellows on both sides and there is no necessity for political differences causing difficulties in the social life.

Our evening contemporary says that there is no board of appeal of officers, or labor bureau of officers, in the National Guard. We are pleased to have this assurance. But when our otherwise very sensible officers take up the discussion of labor matters we would ask, what's in a name? The result is the same. It is to be hoped that the suggestion that such matters be eliminated from military circles has been made in time for a change in tactics to be brought about. Confine yourselves to military tactics, gentlemen.

One of the big conventions for 1897 is promised San Francisco—the Annual Christian Endeavor gathering. This ought to be an encouraging sign to the people of the West. As a rule the common people of today in the various United States know little or nothing about the West. Men who have traveled in Europe know less about the States west of the Mississippi than they do of England and France. These big conventions will set people to wondering over their own country as nothing else will. Furthermore, the Christian Endeavorers are young people and a trip across their own country will be good education for them.

The manner in which the political dyspepsies harp on "Mr. Jones' failure to float the refunding loan" is amusing. As a matter of fact Mr. Jones has not attempted to float our national loan, and it was not until he reached the Islands that he was aware that he would be given the option. When Mr. Jones' arrangements with the Government are completed he will go to work to place the bonds in the hands of men who appreciate the value of Hawaiian securities. When the deal is consummated, as it will be in a comparatively few weeks, the calamity howlers will be obliged to seek some other subject besides Government finances on which to vent their spleen.

In a recent interview with a representative of this paper Prof. Koebele expressed himself as irrevocably opposed to the importation of plants from Japan while the present method of plant inspection obtained. This matter of plant inspection is one that deserves the careful attention of the authorities. So many pests have been brought to the country in the earth that adheres to the roots of imported plants, and the casual examination made of the plant and earth as well as so inadequate, that it would seem none too severe to allow only seeds to be brought in. The agricultural industries should be protected with quite as much care as the public health, and the only way to secure complete protection is to exclude all plants or earths liable to carry the larvae of injurious insects.

Rev. Dr. Peters, a pastor in New York City, has preached a sermon on marriage that has attracted considerable attention. The reverend gentleman puts marriage down as a failure in nine cases out of ten. In the course of his sermon he said that of one thousand couples whom he had married, "the majority entered into matrimony unadvisedly, unthinkingly, and without proper consideration" that young ladies give their consent too easily, "though a marriage without love is a mockery that blishes to the skies" that "thousands of marriages never realize the happiness which was anticipated previous to the tying of the knot" and that "thousands of married women would be better off if they were not married." As an alternative to marriage Mr. Peters proposes that "the brightest and prettiest girls in the city (New York) shall decline to wed in order to devote themselves to some

noble work." There are only two ways to account for the pessimistic ideas of the New York clergyman. He has either been jilted and consequently soured on all young ladies, or else some of the bridegrooms connected with the one thousand marriages he has performed have been remiss in paying their dues to the parson.

CHILD'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

The recent election of a President in Chili was one of the few electoral struggles in South America carried on legally and peacefully. President Federico Errazuriz was placed at the head of the nation by a practically unanimous vote of his countrymen. In consequence of a coalition of opposing factions, who saw that their chances for success were very small. Thus the Government now organized is supposed to suit everybody, and an era of progress is promised. Chili's troubles are centered principally in the condition of the national finance. At present the national debt is small, but the country is ambitious and is seeking foreign capital to carry out internal improvements and to build up a navy. The national credit is kept up to a very good standard, but the national treasury has an unfortunate way of turning the budget surplus into deficits. This is in a large degree due to the fact that the Republic depends upon one industry. More than one-half of the revenue comes from the nitrate trade. Consequently the market fluctuations of nitrate gives the country new hope or throws it into the sloughs of financial despondency. This year it is anticipated that there will be a falling off of from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 in the export duties. In placing its dependence in one industry Chili is not far different from the present conditions in our own land. Chili's new coalition Government will, it is supposed, turn its attention to opening up southern provinces and obtaining a good class of immigrants to settle and develop the lands. In such a policy rests its only hope for continued prosperity.

HILLO'S CONTINUED STORY.

The Hilo paper in its last issue gives another chapter of its continued story. "Hilo the future metropolis and Honolulu the country town." This shows that our Hilo friends are following the principle of hitch your wagon to a star, a very good principle indeed. Since the progress of the future metropolis of Hawaii is so clearly assured, we see no reason why this continued story of the contemporary should be so thoroughly stuffed with such general condemnation of Honolulu and the unfortunate citizens of the Island of Oahu. Why should the friend on Hawaii pour all the ink of his disgruntled pen upon this city of a few thousand inhabitants?

To be sure, Honolulu has the best harbor in the Islands, but Honolulu should not be blamed for this natural advantage of the Island of Oahu. By virtue of this natural advantage Honolulu has become a distributing center for the Northern Pacific, and the people have simply endeavored to keep pace with the increased traffic that is coming to the Island. Again, Oahu furnishes a good portion of the tax money that is used to assist Hilo in building a wharf and making things comfortable generally for those on the big Island.

It appears that Hilo is condemning this city for a great deal that it is not responsible for, and the natural course of the argument will lead to a request for Honolulu to fill up its harbor, burn the wharves, shut up shop as much as possible and move to Hilo. This we will gladly do, of course, when Hilo has repaid its Honolulu debt. Meanwhile we would suggest that for future chapters of the Tribune's continued story it will be more conducive to healthy growth and cordial co-operation in Hawaii for the author to recognize that about all Hilo ever had has been the result of the assistance from the brains and capital of Honolulu.

MCKINLEY ON ANNEXATION.

The different interpretations which people here have given the wording of the Hawaiian plank in the Republican platform have varied according to the interpreter. Those who don't want annexation call it a worthy nothing thrown as a sop to such leaders in the party as Lodge, Hale, Hitt and others of their stamp. Others claim that the "control" expressed in the Republican platform can only be accomplished by the United States taking possession of the country. This is undoubtedly the sensible version of the proposed policy mapped out at St. Louis.

The next thing to consider is what the candidate for President thinks of it. McKinley has kept as quiet on the foreign policy as he did on the money question. He has never had the same opportunity or necessity for speaking his mind, and it is only by his associations and an occasional word dropped to a friend that an idea of his position on matters of particular interest to people of Hawaii can be obtained. Judg-

ing from McKinley's political co-operation with ex-President Harrison, his close friendship for H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, and his well known loyalty to the principles of protection for American capital and industry, wherever located, there ought to be little doubt of his attitude on the Hawaiian question. In addition to all the foregoing, we now have an expression of opinion to a personal friend. It is a clear statement in favor of annexation, and is certainly reassuring as evidencing his attitude provided he is elected.

POLITICAL PRODIGALS.

One of our correspondents has suggested that one of the happy signs of the times is the manner in which many people who have heretofore held aloof from anything connected with the Government or politics are constantly changing their tactics and endeavoring to co-operate with the officials of the country. This influx of new material has perhaps been more noticeable in the military companies, where are now men who at one time were prepared to fight or do anything to upset affairs in the American League, as well, new faces and new leaders appear. The Government looks upon this movement with favor and it is to be hoped that the anticipation of barriers being gradually broken down will be fully realized.

Though the Government held affairs down with a strong hand when forced to protect the country, the officials have shown themselves quite ready to overlook the differences of the past and allow those who plotted and schemed in the past to turn back and come into the fold on the same footing with those who stood in the breach from the first. Men's minds change quickly in this country, and the friendly hand is quickly extended to those who show a disposition to reciprocate. Sometimes Honolulu officials fail to discover who their true friends are, and overlook them in the endeavor to gain the good will of those who have been bitterly opposed, but this is very seldom the case.

The Government of Hawaii is not conducted on the party line idea; that is, the party lines of the "ins" are not so strictly drawn as to raise an insurmountable barrier against the "outs." The prodigal son is given his place at the political table if he will leave the haunts of dissension and come back and take it. The Government is always interested in its prodigals and bears them no ill will; it takes them at their word and is willing to continue as if nothing had happened. Meanwhile, the opposition press keeps up a continual howl and asserts that the country is on the verge of revolution and every sort of calamity imaginable. As the former enemies have the appearance of now being fast and loyal friends, it would seem that the calamity howl of the opposition is appreciated by only a select few. We hope and trust that this is true and that the Government in making new friends readily is not losing the old ones.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMER SERVICE.

The efforts of the Canadian and Australian lines to obtain a subsidy from New Zealand have been persistent if nothing more. The recent advances according to despatches have not met with particular favor because the approaching elections give the politicians something else to think about.

The New Zealand Herald maintains that the colony already has a good Pacific mail service and that ought to be sufficient considering the condition of the public treasury. It is suggested that the Vancouver people go to Queensland for a subsidy. Speaking of New Zealand's requirements the Herald says: "We feel that we do not need it ourselves and cannot afford it, which will make us all the less reluctant in making this sacrifice for the benefit of a sister colony." Besides, we could hardly make even political capital of it, which is a matter of some consideration just now when we are under the shadow of the coming elections. In our existing service by San Francisco we have a service that has done the work of the colony for a long time of years, and with a promptitude and regularity in the delivery of the mails at both ends which should not, and we believe will not, be lightly ignored in the colony. If any changes are contemplated in our over-Pacific service, it is in accordance with fair play as well as ordinary business that the offer or request should be proffered to the company that has served us well for a generation past.

So far as Hawaii is concerned it is to be hoped that one or both of the Australian lines will obtain sufficient subsidy from some source to warrant putting on larger and more modern steamers. At present the Canadian line is under the disadvantage of having only two steamers, and accidents cause unavoidable delays. It seems reasonable to expect that the traffic between Canada, the United States and Australia will be sufficient to maintain two lines as well equipped as the Oriental steamship lines. Larger steamers will undoubtedly attract more tourist travel on both the Vancouver and San Francisco routes.

The importation into the United States of plants from China and Japan is forbidden. The reason for this is the prevalence of cholera in the Asiatic countries. Nearly all of the plants that come across the Pacific are shipped in pots and in their native soil. Nothing aborts and holds the germs of disease, especially in an epidemic, so well as the earth.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Robin Hood amateur company is being formed.

Major Laukae, of the Court Martial, will protest against the trial being continued on Sunday.

During the absence of Prof. Koebele, Wray Taylor is looking after the duties of Commissioner Marsden.

Miss Nellie Rickard and Mr. Muir, book-keeper at Honokaa plantation, will be married next month.

A. F. Cooke left for Kauai on the Iwawani yesterday to attend to some business. He will probably be back on Sunday.

Hopp & Co. will sell you a bedroom set at a startlingly low price, and will guarantee that every piece is well finished and seasoned.

Yesterday's fire was the first big fire the department has had to handle since the Cornwell residence was burned about two months ago.

During the hot season the receptions on board the U. S. S. Adams will be on the first Friday of each month, instead of fortnightly as heretofore.

It is rumored that the engagement of a young lady resident of the big island to a prominent Honolulu gentleman will soon be announced.

The Pacific Hardware Co. have just received from Australia and bring W. G. Irwin an invoice of Secretary's discolors and other articles of hardware. See ad.

Among the departures for San Francisco on the Monowai yesterday were Judge Hartwell, Miss Hartwell and Miss Mabel Hartwell, Judge Perry, R. G. Agassiz and Dr. Huddy.

The Elsie Adair Company will leave San Francisco for this port on the China, July 30th. Pleasure seekers are looking forward anxiously to the time when this company will play here.

Mr. E. Cayill, the champion swimmer of all Australia, was a through passenger on the Monowai yesterday. He is on his way to America to meet the crack swimmers, against whom he can hold his own, he thinks.

The Rev. S. S. Palmer of the Brooklyn Presbyterian Church of Oakland, Cal., will fill the pulpit of Central Union Church during the absence of Mr. Birnie. He will also take charge of the Wednesday evening prayer meetings. Mr. Birnie will spend his vacation in Hilo.

P. F. August Ehlers, owner of the business conducted under the firm name B. F. Ehlers & Co., has been visiting in Germany with his family for the past two years. He went there for his health and during his absence C. Du Roi, formerly of H. Hackfeld & Co., has charge of the business. Mr. Du Roi is on a business trip to the Coast.

Solomon Kahiapo, the Oahu prison guard who received a flesh wound in his back from a bullet out of the rifle of George Hubble, another guard, while running out from behind the shelter at Iwilei butts Monday morning, and who was taken to the hospital immediately afterward, was so far recovered yesterday as to be able to return to his home. The wound is only in the fleshy part of the back, and is in no way dangerous.

Professor Koebele left on the steamer Iwawani for Kilauea, Kauai, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of investigating a certain blight, supposed to be aphids, which was reported to him a short time ago. He has no idea what the new "beast" is doing for the sugar cane, but will make a complete study of it. Kilauea has received quite a scare from its appearance on the cane. Professor Koebele will return to Honolulu on the Iwawani Sunday.

Percy Marks, a director of the "London Financial News," who is touring the world, as the special correspondent of this "London Financial News," arrived by the "Monowai" yesterday, but owing to New York engagements he was unable to remain over at Honolulu. Mr. Marks brought letters to Minister Damon, on whom he called shortly after arrival, also to Col. Macfarlane and spent the afternoon with the latter driving about the city.

Among the through passengers on the Monowai for San Francisco yesterday were Colonel G. W. Bell, the American Consul at Sydney, who is returning to his home in the States; Professor Kennedy, the famous mesmerist; Mr. Percy Marks, representative of the London Financial News; Dr. Haines, a famous physician of Auckland; Archibald Redwood of New Zealand; Bishop Dr. Broeyer of Samoa, Mr. and Mrs. Moss-Davis and the Misses Moss-Davis, prominent society people of Auckland.

FREE SILVER COINAGE 16 TO 1.

The Philadelphia Ledger gives the following explanation of what "free silver" coinage at 16 to 1" means:

"It means in practice that sixteen ounces of silver should be held as worth as much as one ounce of gold. One ounce of gold, American coin standard of fineness—that is 900 parts of pure gold to 100 of alloy—will coin in gold dollars \$13.60. Sixteen ounces of silver, American coin standard of fineness—that is, 900 parts of pure silver to 100 of alloy, at the rate of 412½ grains to the dollar (the weight of the present standard silver dollar)—will coin \$18.50 in silver dollars. These sixteen ounces of silver can be bought in the markets of the world today for \$9.34. There would, therefore, be a profit of \$9.16 on an investment of \$9.34, being about 87 per cent. If a holder of silver could take it to the mint and coin it without charge into silver dollars. The advocates of free coinage favor a law that will allow any holder of silver bullion—or, in fact, silver of any kind (as the latter can readily be melted into bars)—to have the right to take the same to any mint of the United States and convert it into silver coin free of charge. It is easy to see that if this were done it would not be long, with free coinage, before the country would be flooded with silver coins, and the very large profit to the owners of silver mines would quickly start to work the mines at present idle, to the immense advantage of the mine owner."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, July 21.
Br. bk Velecity, Martin, from China.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Wednesday, July 22.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, July 23.
U. S. S. Monowai, Carey, from the Colonies.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.
Stmr Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, July 21.
O. S. S. Australia, Houdiette, for San Francisco.
Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, for Lahaina and Hamakua.
Stmr Hawaii, Fitzgerald, for Hawaii ports.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.
Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii.

Wednesday, July 22.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Honuapo and Punaluu.
Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.
Stmr Iwawani, Smythe, for Kauai ports (Mikahala route).

Thursday, July 23.
U. S. S. Monowai, Carey, for San Francisco.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai, per stmr Kauai, July 21—Miss L. Aukai, J. Jacobsen and 7 on deck.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr W. G. Hall, July 21—H. R. Hitchcock, wife and children, T. T. Myer, J. T. Brown, J. W. Sanderson, R. T. Wilber, Jas. Morse, Bishop Willis, C. D. Miller, Chas. Hooper, Thos. N. Haas, Mrs. W. E. Foster, Miss Alice F. Beard, Miss Sarah Cockett, Miss Y. Mahunehune, Misses Testa (2), Ah Sin and 64 on deck.

From the Colonies, per U. S. S. Monowai, July 23—Major General Hogge, Mr. Pettigrew, Colonel Burton Brown, and one in the steerage.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Ke Au Hou, July 21—Paul R. Isenberg, Jr., Dr. Anderson, Miss Pratt, Mr. Isaacs and 2 on deck.

Departures.

For Hamakua, per stmr Waialeale, July 21—Mrs. Gillin and Mrs. Anderson.

For Hawaii, per stmr Hawaii, July 21—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. C. L. Wright and family and C. J. Fair.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, July 21—F. W. Damon, wife, 4 children and nurse, Miss Barnum, Miss Hammond, Miss Kahanula, Chas. Crozier, Jr., wife and 2 children, Chas. Crozier, Sr., Marie Nunes, John Richardson and daughter, Peter Ohrt, R. R. Berg, Rev. Hans Isenberg and wife, H. Parmalee and wife, Miss L. Grau, M. Malendez, C. A. Spreckels, H. P. Baldwin, Master H. Hedemann, Rev. E. M. Hanuna and wife, Ah Ming, Hon Fon, D. McLean, Dr. J. M. Topmoeller, B. Topmoeller.

For S. F. per O. S. S. Australia, July 21—E. L. Roeder, Brothers Joseph, Albert and Edward, Mrs. L. Kessler, Fred Horner and wife, A. L. Taylor, Mrs. M. S. Dumas, Mrs. J. C. McStay, Mrs. Keesch and two children, the Misses Scott, Miss Jewell, J. S. McCandless, L. L. McCandless, Mrs. Schank and two children, Miss Shortridge, Theo. Richards and wife, Miss Altherton, Miss Annie Dahl, T. J. Birch, Dr. Anderson and wife, D. E. Bortree, C. E. Rice, Miss A. M. Paris, Miss M. E. Bortree, Mrs. Usner, Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. E. J. Duffy, Mrs. A. Kingsford, E. O. White, wife and two children, Aug. Fries, H. Pohlmann, Mrs. E. Curtis, Miss S. Carter, Miss F. L. Guenther, Miss L. Goldstein, R. J. Lillie and wife, C. Macdonald, Major Z. K. Pangborn and wife, Mrs. J. L. Maurer, Mrs. H. Morrison, J. T. Snydam, C. H. Snydam, Captain W. B. Godfrey, wife and five children, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Williams and E. D. Tenny.

For San Francisco, per S. S. Monowai, July 23—S. G. Wilder and bride, Miss Peters, K. B. Blandin, C. H. Dasher, Judge Perry, F. M. Husted, R. A. Tomes, R. G. Agassiz, W. L. Hinckman, Dr. Huddy, Mrs. Hill and daughter, Mrs. H. S. Pratt, Mrs. Chas. Williams, Mrs. P. Hughes, Mr. Rice, the Misses Rice, Miss D. Hollyan, Miss Lana, R. H. Whiting, Judge Hartwell, Miss Hartwell and Miss Mabel Hartwell, O. S. Williams, T. H. Petrie, Mrs. John Spencer, Miss H. Anderson, Mrs. Petrie, Miss A. Petrie, Mrs. W. Dunn, Alfred Dunn.

BORN.

SCOTT—At Makaweli Plantation, Kauai, on the 21st inst., to the wife of James Scott, a son.

DIED.

CARSLEY—At Honolulu, Kona, Hawaii, July 13, 1896, Amelia Poonu, beloved wife of Geo. F. Carsley, aged 72 years and 2 months.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

Quickly Extinguished by the Chemical Engine.

The fire whistle sounded at about 8 o'clock this morning for a blaze in the Japanese quarter, Maunakea and Punaluu streets, caused, it is supposed by the overturning of a kerosene lamp in a Japanese gambling den. The fire department lost no time in getting to work and the house was completely flooded. Damages nominal.

Eleven thousand brass bands play for the Salvation Army.

BY AUTHORITY.

P. McLANE has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Hana, Iolani and Maui, vice W. Von Gravenmeyer, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896.
1779-31

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, August 15th, 1896, for the construction of a three room school house at Papaikou, Hilo, Hawaii.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Ripley and Dickey, Architects, Honolulu, and at the Office of Mr. L. Severance, School Agent, Hilo.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896.
1779-31

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of a road along the beach at Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the Office of Wm. G. Wait, Chairman of the North Kona Road Board.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896.
1779-31

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, July 30th, 1896, for the construction of a road from Makena to Kula.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the office of the Sheriff in Maui.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, July 7, 1896.

The date of receiving tenders for the above work has been extended to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 3, 1896.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, July 20, 1896.
4358-31 1778-31

POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays at Hakalau, in the District of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on a piece of land known as Honohina, on the makai side of the Government Road.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed Andrew Chalmers Pound Master for the above Government Pound.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, July 16, 1896.
1777-31

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for from San Francisco San Francisco or or Vancouver. Vancouver. 1896. 1896.

On or About	On or About
Mariposa . . . July 30 Monowai . . . July 23	China . . . Aug. 6 Warrimoo . . . July 24
Australia . . . Aug. 16 Delgie . . . July 24	Belgie . . . Aug. 15 Peru . . . July 24
Warrimoo . . . Aug. 15 Australia . . . Aug. 15	Monowai . . . Aug. 27 Rio Janeiro . . . Aug. 19
Coptic . . . Sept. 2 Alameda . . . Aug. 20	Australia . . . Sept. 4 Gaelic . . . Aug. 20
R. Janeiro . . . Sept. 19 Miowera . . . Aug. 24	Miowera . . . Sept. 19 Australia . . . Sept. 4
Alameda . . . Sept. 24 Doric . . . Sept. 15	Peking . . . Sept. 23 Mariposa . . . Sept. 17
Australia . . . Sept. 23 Warrimoo . . . Sept. 24	Doric . . . Oct. 7 China . . . Sept. 25
Warrimoo . . . Oct. 16 Australia . . . Oct. 2	Mariposa . . . Oct. 22 Peru . . . Oct. 12
Belgie . . . Oct. 24 Monowai . . . Oct. 15	Australia . . . Oct. 26 Coptic . . . Oct. 20
Peru . . . Nov. 2 Australia . . . Oct. 28	Australia . . . Nov. 16 Miowera . . . Oct. 24
Miowera . . . Nov. 16 Gaelic . . . Nov. 6	Monowai . . . Nov. 19 Alameda . . . Nov. 12
Rio Janeiro . . . Nov. 19 Peking . . . Nov. 16	Gaelic . . . Nov. 23 Australia . . . Nov. 21
Australia . . . Dec. 11 Warrimoo . . . Nov. 24	Doric . . . Dec. 16 China . . . Dec. 2
Warrimoo . . . Dec. 16 Mariposa . . . Dec. 10	Alameda . . . Dec. 17 Belgie . . . Dec. 11
China . . . Dec. 24 Australia . . . Dec. 16	Coptic . . . Dec. 28
	Miowera . . . Dec. 24

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.